

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Four Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year must be paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due. The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months after the time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Eliza Field, at the Mechanic's News Office, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

LIST OF MAILS,
WHICH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

WESTERN, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11 1/2 P. M.

EASTERN, leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

SEAFORTH, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.

ASTORIA, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.

DETROIT, leaves every morning at 7, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

PORTLAND, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7.

EDDINGTON, via Eddington and Great Works, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 12 to 6 P. M.

NEWBURYPORT, via Dexter, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 P. M.

NEWBURYPORT, via Newbury, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 6 P. M.

SEBEC, via Sebec, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 6 P. M.

BRADFORD, via Bradford, leaves Thursday morning at 7, arrives Wednesday from 4 to 5 P. M.

CORINNA, via Corinna, leaves Tuesday morning at 7, arrives Monday from 5 to 6 P. M.

All mails close at 9 P. M. except the Belfast, which closes at 12 1/2 P. M.

Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M. to 12 M.

C. K. MILLER, Post Master.

June 19.

GILMAN & CO'S.
PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS.
STEAM BOAT AND RAIL ROAD.

GILMAN & CO. will receive and forward Specie, Bank Notes, Packages and Parcels every Monday and Thursday mornings per Steam Charter Oak and Railroad, to Portland and Boston, and through Messrs. Harnden & Co., to any of the Southern and Western Cities.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Merchandise, to the collecting and paying Drafts, Notes and Bills, and to the transaction of all kinds of business.

AGENTS.
Joseph H. Bryant, No. 43 West Market place Bangor.
Winslow & Co., No. 47 Exchange St. Portland.
John K. Hall, No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

HENRY GILMAN,
J. W. RICHARDSON.
Bangor Aug. 25, 1843. tf

LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
FAIRBANKS & HOLLAND,
PEARSON'S MILLS, BANGOR.

THE public are informed that we have established a manufactory for making LOOKING GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES of all sizes and varieties. We have set up suitable machinery in all the branches of the business by which much labor is saved and the price of these rich and beautiful articles is greatly reduced, so that a fine article may now take the place of coarse and ill looking ones, and at as low a price.

Large and elegant O G and bevel frames, and small bevel frames with rich mahogany veneer are manufactured in such quantities that we are prepared to answer, at short notice, all orders at wholesale.

By the hundred or thousand, at prices that cannot but be satisfactory to dealers.

New frames fitted to Portraits, Looking Glasses or Pictures, or new glasses furnished and fitted to old frames.

Dealers supplied with frames either with or without glasses.

N. B. Orders respectfully solicited for single frames or by the dozen; and as this is a new branch of Home Manufacture to any extent, we trust the public will be ready to encourage and support the enterprise.

For the convenience of our city friends, orders for frames of any kind may be left at the Hardware store of DAVID MOSMAN on East Market Place.

Bangor, July 26, 1843—d4-wtf

NEW GOODS.
HENRY J. HOLBROOK,
No. 10, Kilby Street,
BOSTON.

has received, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are 75 Packages

BRITISH, FRENCH, & SCOTCH GOODS, in great varieties and fashionable styles. 50 Packages ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN CLOTHS.

Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, and Satinets, comprising a great variety of colors and qualities of the best finish.

—ALSO—
200 Bales Domestic Sheetings—Shirtings, Drillings and Tickings—all which will be sold at the lowest Market Prices—and which Purchasers are invited to examine.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1843. Swisep

STEAM WORKS.
FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.
A. & E. DOLE & CO.
CABINET-MAKERS,
HAMMOND-ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
BANGOR.

THIS well known establishment has recently been enlarged and fitted up with a Steam Engine and a great variety of machinery for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture of every variety, and suited to all tastes and all conditions of life, in a style of elegance and durability equal to any establishment, and at rates as low as similar articles can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. Among the articles manufactured and kept on hand are:

Mahogany hair-cloth Sofas—French Secretaries and others of all varieties—Bureaus of all kinds.

TABLES.
Centre, Pier, Card, Work, Dining, Pembroke, Toilet and Common Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops. SINKS and WASH STANDS.

Mahogany, Bird's-eye and Common LOOKING GLASSES, a rich variety of all sizes.

CHAIRS.
Mahogany stuffed Rocking, a luxurious article; Mahogany, Bird's-eye, and Curled Maple; stuffed seat Parlor; Cane-seat of all kinds; Common of every variety.

A. & E. DOLE & Co. are prepared with excellent workmen in all departments of their business and give their entire personal attention to the practical details of their business. They are prepared to execute every variety of WOOD TURNING and of SAWING WOOD WORK TO PATTERNS, such as Pew and Chair Arches, and small dimension stuff of various kinds.

They are determined to have their work well done and to sell as cheap as any body.

PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER BALANCES.
One of this firm is the PATENTEE of the highly useful and popular Platform and Counter Balances for weighing merchandise. These they are continually manufacturing and sell them at much less prices than similar articles can be purchased in Boston or any other city in the Union. They ask the attention of the trading community to these balances as something superior.

We beg to suggest to all interested in the prosperity of our city and all down east, to encourage home manufacture when that manufacture deserves it.

All kinds of Country Produce and Lumber taken in exchange.

PIANO FORTES TUNED AND REGULATED.
One of the firm, J. A. WOODBURY, will give particular attention to tuning and regulating Pianos, and those favoring them with their patronage shall have their Instruments tuned and regulated in the most thorough and scientific manner. If not to their satisfaction no charge will be made.

Refer to LORD AND COMSTON, Agents, CHARLES SUMNER HILL, Boston.

May 26—d4-wtf

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.
LOTS numbered nineteen and twenty. Herricks survey, in the town of La Grange containing about 320 acres. Said lots are reputed to contain a large quantity of valuable pine and other timber, are easy of access, and will make good farms, the land being generally of fine quality.

They will be sold on favorable terms. For further particulars, enquire of I. Washburn, Jr. Orono, or of the subscribers, Boston.

A. M. & W. P. EASTMAN.
Sept 20. w8d&oadwtfm

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
PR CHARTER OAK & RAIL ROAD.
JEROME'S
BANGOR, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS.

THE undersigned will leave Bangor on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS at 5 o'clock, per Steam Charter Oak, for Boston—and will leave Boston TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M. by the Eastern Rail Road for Bangor, stopping at the usual Way Stations and Landing Places—and attend to all Express Business, entrusted to his care faithfully and promptly as usual—and through Messrs. Adams and Co. of Boston, in the Southern and Western Cities.

The most vigilant attention will be devoted to the safe transmission of Bank Bills and Specie, the collection and payment of Notes, Drafts and Bills. The purchase and sale of Merchandise, and business generally.

OFFICES & AGENTS.
At ADAMS & Co's, 9 Court-st. Boston.
At J. J. BROWN'S, 31 Exchange-st. Portland.
JOHN LOWELL & Co next to the P. Office, Bangor.
Aug. 26. tf J. J. JEROME.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of the U. States District Court, Maine District, I shall sell at public auction, on the 10th day of November instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of Goss & Upham in Bangor, the following described property of various Bankrupts, viz:

Of Samuel Shepard.

Any interest that said Shepard may have in the dwelling house and lot where he resides in Bangor.

Any interest said Shepard may have in a horse and wagon mortgaged to Henry Shute.

Any interest said Shepard may have in certain personal property mortgaged to Daniel B. Hinckley.

Any interest said bankrupt may have in certain property mortgaged to Joel Wellington.

1 time piece.

Sundry demands against various individuals.

Of Paul R. Barker.

All the interest that said Barker may have in and to that part of Store No. 3 in the Granite Block, (so called) Bangor, mortgaged to Amasa Stetson.

All the interest that said Barker may have in and to one foot of land adjoining store No. 2, in said Block and the wall which stands on the same.

All the interest of said Barker in and to the house now occupied by him in Bangor.

1 Wooden Clock; 1 Sleigh; 1 Chaise and Harness; 1 Saddle.

All the interest of said Barker in the partnership property of Barker & Rackieff, the same consisting of tools and apparatus for carrying on stone cutting, and a note against James Giggey for \$50, said Barker being an owner of two undivided third parts of said property.

A number of notes and accounts against various individuals.

Barker & Weeks.

Any interest said Barker may have in and to a lot of land on the corner of Cumberland street and Broadway.

All the interest of said Barker in a certain lot of land in Hermon, subject to a mortgage to Benj. Bussey.

All the interest that said Barker may have in and to a lot of land on Franklin street, in Bangor, and being apart of the premises now occupied by Franklin Mussey & Co.

Also, any interest that said Barker may have in certain real estate in Bangor, conveyed to Rufus Prince by Hugh Riley for the benefit of Barker & Weeks.

Also, sundry notes and demands against various persons.

Of Warren Nichols.

Any interest that said Nichols may have in the house and lot occupied by him in Bangor.

Also, a number of demands against various persons.

Of Elijah W. Hasey.

All the interest of said Hasey in 57 acres of land in Bangor, lying westerly of Eben Hasey's, and subject to a mortgage to B. Bussey.

Of Solomon Moulton.

All the interest of said Moulton in and to lot No. 5 in the Southgate tract, so called, in Oldtown, mortgaged to Eli Hoskins.

A number of demands against various persons.

Of Ephraim Lincoln.

Pew No. 96 in the First Congregational Meeting house in Orono.

Also any interest said Lincoln may have had in certain personal property described in his original Schedule D, as mortgaged to Henry Clark.

Of Lincoln, Foster & Co.

The interest of said firm in Township No. 10, in the county of Washington, being 3-32 of one half of said Township.

Of Cyrus Goss.

Any interest said Goss may have in a house and lot situated in Hampden, in the county of Penobscot, and being the same premises set off to Cyrus Goss et. als. as per levy recorded in the Penobscot Registry, Book 109, Page 275.

All the above described property will be sold subject to all claims that may exist against the same.

The Assignee is authorised to compound any debts due the above estates.

HENRY V. POOR, Assignee.

Nov 1, 1843.

BAR HOOP, SHEET IRON, TIN PLATES, ETC. ETC.

50 TONS Old Sable Iron.

100 tons assorted English Bar Iron.

100 tons do Sweedes Iron.

200 tons do Refined Iron; round square and flat.

500 bundles Russia Sheet Iron.

1000 do best American Sheet Iron.

200 do best Charcoal Iron.

500 boxes 4 x Tin Plates.

10 cases Sheet Copper.

50 cases German Zinc.

500 bundles Extra Wire—assorted sizes.

1000 do Common do do.

All of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved paper, by

STEPHEN G. ALLEN,
No. 95 State Street, up Stairs.
Boston, Oct 12, 1843. ep3w

GRAVESTONES FOUND.

FOUND stowed away in Hammett's Building in this city a wooden box about four feet long a pair of grave stones. The box is marked "Jabez Knowlton Bangor Me Luther Bisset [or Bisset] Matawamkeag Me"

The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. For further information call at the Whig and Courier Office.

Oct. 14, 1843. tf

MR. HEDGES'S ORATION.
"CONSERVATISM AND REFORM," an Oration pronounced before the Peucinian Society, Bowdoin College, Sept 5—for sale by SMITH & FENNO.

Oct 18.

Old Newspapers for sale at this office

BANGOR.

"Militia Protection."

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier.

I have read the elaborate and lengthy article in your paper of Saturday, purporting to be "strictures" upon my communication of Oct. 9th upon the subject of the militia.

The writer appears in the cognomen of "Penn," and hails from Boston. I assure him, I appreciate his kindness, and thank him for his compliments, but judging from his readiness to assail my peaceable article, one would suppose he would sail better under the flag of Admiral Penn, than under the broad brimmed hat of Quaker Penn.

Regarding, however, his "strictures" as disorganizing in their tendency, "erroneous and pernicious" in principle, destructive to our time honored institutions, disturbing the peace and happiness of society,—reducing our nationality to a mere individual rabble: I propose to dissect them for his individual benefit. He seems surprised that I should be ignorant of the fact, and informs me for my special benefit, "that there are many in this land—respectable for knowledge and philanthropy, who do undertake to say, that salvation of lives and well being are not to be sought by any species of violent repulsion."

I did believe the number of such to be few, and without better authority than the word of Penn, I shall be slow to change that opinion, and without better arguments than he adduces, be convinced it should be so. I must have his facts from "the history of the world," and his authority from the "precepts of Christ," to convince me that it is my duty to submit to any and all violence offered to myself, my family or my property, without resorting to any "species of violent repulsion." Shall I abandon my domestic fireside to be ravaged by ruffian violence, and use no violent repulsion?" "Shall I abandon my dwelling at the approach of a night thief and permit him to consummate his nefarious purposes at his leisure, without offering him any violent repulsion, because resistance would only serve to increase the misery he might produce? If Penn's pretended rule means anything, such would be my duty. But I have not so learned Christ. His precepts are full of meaning, and full of wisdom, and do not, when perfectly understood and practiced, tend to any such results.

Penn next attacks his Quakerism at the venerable Father of his Country. "In peace prepare for war," was the maxim of Washington. "If this means," says Penn, "to preserve peace, prepare for war, I can assure him, (meaning Steuben) that the persons who consider this maxim obsolete are many, very many, and are daily augmenting." In this number, I presume from the spirit of his remarks, he is proud to class himself, for he goes on to add, and manifestly with approbation of the sentiment, "indeed some have the hardihood to say, that the proposition is one of the most absurd and paradoxical, that political delusion, has ever put forth; that it is as irrational as it would be to say, that to preserve temperance, we must all prepare for intoxication, or, to preserve our liberty, we must provide chains and prisons."

Washington's meaning was, that to preserve peace the proper mode is to prepare for war, no reasonable man can doubt. Any other construction of the maxim is absurd. I might with the utmost safety leave the matter here and rely upon the reputation of this illustrious man (whose sound sense, prudence and true patriotism none but Penn will doubt) for my defence. But the arguments by which Penn supports his attack upon the soundness of this political maxim, are so very shallow, that I chose to probe them to the bottom. In his mind, there is a perfect parallel between preparing for intoxication as a means of preserving temperance and preparing for war, as a means of preserving peace. The one proposition he regards as equally absurd as the other, and on this parallelism, he rests his cause. Let me ask, where is the similarity of these positions? Wherein are they alike?

To prepare for war, is to be in readiness to repel an attack—to resist an enemy. To prepare for intoxication, is to provide facilities for intoxication, to be in readiness to be intoxicated. The assumption that these propositions are similar or alike, is so absurd, that no statement, reasoning or illustration can add to the incongruity produced, as soon as they are placed side by side—Neither are chains and prisons created for felons. Ah—me thinks I hear Penn whispering in my ear hastily, ah—prisons not for felons, for what purpose are they pray? I will tell you Mr. Penn. As a preparation for war, in a well organized militia is conservative in its influence, promoting thereby peace and happiness throughout the whole length and breadth of our land; so prisons are designed to promote peace, virtue and happiness in the community.

But Penn is no more fortunate in this second illustration of the folly of Washington's maxim. In the one case his gun is not loaded, in the other, it goes off and kicks him over. No position is better established among all civilized communities, than the one he would impugn, that is, to preserve liberty, we must have, not only physical force, but chains and prisons. If Penn is prepared to knock off the fetters of the murderer and abandoned felons in our State prisons, and permit them to visit his parlor and fire-

side at pleasure, I bid him freely welcome to all the liberty he can enjoy under such a state of things.

What has been found necessary in all ages and communities in my opinion, cannot be safely thrown aside while men continue to be the same sinful beings they now are. I can discern no such manifest sign of an immediate change for the better, that I am prepared to say that the best way to preserve liberty, is to abolish chains and prisons and physical force, however desirable such an arrangement may seem to Penn.

That the time will come, "when the lion and the lamb will lie down together," and when physical force may be dispensed with, I fully believe; but that this state of things will be brought about in the way indicated by Penn, I do not believe. The change which is to produce so desirable a result, is to take place in the moral nature of man. And God will bring about this change, in his own time, and "the use of physical force," will be laid aside, because man has become an upright being, a being desirous of knowing and doing what is right, and that alone. Dispensing with "physical force," is to be a consequence of this change,—and not, as Penn, supposes, a means of bringing it about.

Penn's mode of reasoning is this. Such a state of society, and "physical force," will not exist together; therefore, where there is no "physical force," there must be such a state of society. His conclusion, then, is, that to produce such a state of society, it is only necessary to abolish "physical force." This is an error of reasoning, which I believe the logicians call, putting the cause for the effect, and the effect for the cause. An argument based upon such reasoning, does not need to be overthrown. It has not in it, a particle of physical or intellectual force. It will not stand up long enough to be knocked down.

Penn next attacks my proposition, that it "other nations keep up their standing armies, we must cherish and support our citizen militia."—This, he says, appears to him a non sequitur. If I understand this term, it means, that the conclusion does not follow from the premises. His argument is, that the conclusion should be exactly the contrary. That is—if they keep up their standing armies, we should abolish our militia. This point needs no argument, or even comment. He also assumes, that there are no examples in history, showing that a militia force can resist the invasion of a standing army.—This, I wholly deny. The assertion is a foul libel upon our national escutcheon. On the contrary, history is full of such examples. I cannot cite but few—among them I will mention, those of Bunker Hill, Lexington, Whiteplains, and the army of invasion under Burgoyne, which at Saratoga, ceased to be an army of invasion and became that of prisoners of war. It will be recollected that, at that period, our country was sparsely (I ask the Captain's pardon) settled.—The history of the war of 1814, also. Has Penn ever read that history? and does he not remember the defence of Baltimore, of New Orleans, and that the militia won the battle of Plattsburg, under the militia General, Brown? It is a bold assertion which all history proves false—a stigma upon the American militia which I hurl back, as better fitting the brow of a cowardly quaker, or a foreign fanatic.

The truth is, there never was, since the commencement of the world, any country or nation successfully invaded, that was defended by an organized militia. And at this era of our history as a nation, united as we should be in war, all Europe could not penetrate, to any extent, this country. Neither is it true, "that unsuccessful resistance provokes more oppression than unresisting submission." The sentiment is a dastardly one, and one that history proves false.

In the wars that devastated Europe; Prussia, Saxony, Holland, and some of the German States, assumed the attitude of unresisting submission; while Austria and Russia made a gallant but unsuccessful resistance. England alone, maintained throughout the contest, the attitude of proud defiance, and successful resistance.—History shows, that those countries which adopted the cowardly policy of unresisting submission, suffered immeasurably more oppression, than those which made the unsuccessful resistance. Penn says the militia has been, and will be, of no use, in suppressing mobs, tumults, and insurrections. That in case of a mob, lives and property would be safer without such a force than with it. He says "if a mob should be raised, of such numbers and organization that it could not be suppressed by any other force within the call of the civil power," (pray, what other force is there, within the call of the civil power to suppress a mob, but the military?) "Which," he adds in a parenthesis, "happily has not been the case in this country, the employment of the militia to suppress it, would be a dangerous experiment which a prudent magistrate would scarcely attempt."

Here, again, Penn is extremely unfortunate in his history. Mobs have assembled even in the quiet and peaceable city in which he resides, that have been successfully quelled by the militia. Also in New York, the same has been the fact; and in Baltimore, the great and formidable mob, in which the venerable and patriotic General Lincolne was slain, was successfully put

down.

NEW STOVE.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

JOHNSON'S STOVE WARE HOUSE.

Nos. 80 and 82, Main St. Bangor.

HAS on hand the largest assortment, and most approved patterns of Cooking, Parlor, Hall, Column, Box and Air Tight

STOVES, offered in this market, at Wholesale and Retail, among which, may be found

SHEPARD'S PATENT HOT AIR, AND COOKING STOVE. This Stove is intended for cooking and heating other rooms, besides the one in which the Stove is set, with only an ordinary cooking fire—it has the reputation of being the very best Stove for cooking, of any ever yet invented.

The well known Improved Yankee, (Premium Stove,) over 250 have been sold in this market in less than one year.

Hathaway's Elevated Oven, 3 and 4 boiler, 4 sizes.

Hathaway's Improved 4 boiler.

Farmer cook Stove, with two fire rooms, Vermont Castings.

Summer and winter, with two ovens, 4 boilers, 3 sizes.

Norton Furnace, 4 boilers, 5 sizes.

Air Tight cooking Stove, elevated oven.

Penobscot Farmer, 4 boiler.

Elevated Oven Rotary, 4 and 5 boilers, 2 sizes.

Improved Yankee, 3 sizes, 3 and 4 boilers.

Woolson's Patent, Vermont Casting—this Stove will roast the same as an open fireplace.

Great Western, 4 boiler, 5 sizes.

Empire Union 4 boiler, 4 sizes, new pattern.

3 boiler, 3 sizes.

Hampden Pattern, 4 boiler.

Crocker & Richmond's Improved 4 boiler.

W. V. Many & Co's. Empire Union, new pattern.

Also, every Improved pattern now in use.

Foot's Patent Celebrated Self-regulating Air Tight, Cast and Sheet Iron

down by the militia under General Smith, who was subsequently a Senator in the Senate of the United States. Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts, a similar one in New Hampshire, and the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania, were successfully and triumphantly quelled by the militia. "It is amazing," that Penn should be so very ignorant of history, to which he appeals for his support, and upon which he wholly relies. Neither is it true, as Penn asserts, that native citizens "have been the aggressors." History proves, that in every instance of a mob, foreigners "have been the aggressors." Penn and his history, are not American.

As an offset to the great worth of the system as I allege, in its "unwritten" history, by which I mean the evil it has prevented, in being at hand, ready to be called into requisition if needed; Penn undertakes to set forth, the great evil of it that history (his history of course) tells, and he really makes out a doleful case with his "absolute temporary slavery, and risk of health, if not of life, and that too, without giving them any possible voice in the regulation of the system, and sometimes in utter disregard of their conscientious principles." As the militia compose a great proportion of the voters who elect the Legislature which makes the militia law—and also elect their own officers to govern them, I will devote no more time on this point.

With regard to the patriotism and disinterested devotion to their country, of the sages who won for us our independence, and framed our constitution, and instituted our militia system, I have been accustomed to look upon them as altogether superior to any who live in our day, as, if it were possible, inspired by God. I regard the men of the present day, as degenerated beings, in comparison with our puritan fathers.—They served their country for the sake of the country, we for the sake of emoluments of office. I therefore, in my opinion, behooves us to be very careful how we disturb the institutions they founded for our benefit. STEUBEN.

DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

JOHN F. SAYWARD, Editor.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG NOMINATIONS,
FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

Election, Monday, Nov. 13.

Third Dist. **BUTHER SEVERANCE.**
Fourth Dist. **FRANKLIN MORSE.**
Fifth Dist. **EDWARD HITCHINS.**
Seventh Dist. **THOMAS ROBINSON.**

SEE FIRST PAGE.

It seems now quite certain we think that Mr. Van Buren has so successfully managed his party as to secure to himself the nomination of the general convention. The noses have been counted and the effort of Mr. Van Buren and those in his interest will be to commit as many as possible to support the decision of that convention.

The people have passed a withering rebuke upon Van Buren once and they will not be slow to do it again. He is the creature of mere circumstance entirely destitute of any of the elements of greatness such as are to be found in Henry Clay or in John C. Calhoun. Van Buren spreads his sail to the popular breeze whatever it may be. He never gave utterance to any great political maxim worthy to survive the hour. He possesses none of the elements of a leader. To follow, has been his mission, and to be pushed his luck. As the certainty of his nomination becomes more apparent the people begin to arouse themselves. We have a vast country and the question is full of significance whether they shall have for a chief magistrate, a man made great merely by partisan pulls and slippery circumstances or a man of a comprehensive mind and of clearly defined political sentiments, which he is willing should be known and in the successful working of which he is willing to risk all he is or politically hopes to be.

It has been well said that "Mr. Calhoun is the exact representative and expression of what is meant by Federal Republican, and Mr. Clay is precisely the same in relation to what is intended by National Republican. Under the banners of two such exponents of our country's Constitution, men may honorably enter the lists on either side, for both propose the freedom of the citizen, and the glory of the nation." But we look in vain for any exposition of the constitution from Mr. Van Buren. His whole political character consists in political tact. His political principles are mere matters of policy. His public measures are what he for the time being supposes will tickle the popular taste. Such a man is unworthy to be at the head of this great people and the loco party ought to be ashamed of themselves for pushing him forward. However it is well for the country that the people will defeat him at the polls.

We learn that six young men, belonging to our city, were arrested on Tuesday, and examined before Justice Weston at Orono, on a charge of wilful murder in causing the death of Mr. Fother, by running against him with a carriage on Sunday. They were acquitted.—This case, whatever may be the final result, should teach a serious lesson to our young men.

Mr. Hughes has laid upon our table a copy of *Whig & Co's Bank Note List and Counterfeit Detector* for November. It is well arranged and contains a great amount of information. The character of the editor is a sufficient guaranty of the accuracy of the work. Mr. Hughes is the sole Bangor agent. Subscription \$50 a year.

Loss of the Ship Don Juan and Ship United States.

We learn from an extra New Orleans Bee, Oct. 28, that the ship Don Juan, C. H. Soule, master, sailed from New York on the 21st September, bound for New Orleans. The crew and passengers, numbering about one hundred and ninety souls, consisting of every nation, and some of them of a riotous disposition. When at the entrance of Cape Hatteras, dissatisfaction exhibited itself, and a riotous outbreak appeared inevitable, but it was soon quelled by the spirited interference of the officers of the ship.

On the 3rd there was a severe gale, and the Hole in the Wall being almost ahead, it became necessary to carry sail to the utmost. At 11 o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane, with violent squalls, which were continually heading the ship off; her situation became very critical and every soul was filled with fear and consternation. The middle deck was thronged with those on their benched knees imploring the forgiveness of that Being whose name they had so often profaned—their hearts failed them. At 4 o'clock the ship struck on a coral reef, near a cary which is attached to an island called the Great Bahamas. The ship was now a perfect wreck; the passengers were saved.

The ship United States, bound from Philadelphia to New Orleans, was totally lost in a tremendous hurricane on the island of Key Gorda, about 25 miles from the Hole in the Wall. She struck about half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon and beat over the reef where there was 5 feet water, and sunk, and bilged at 9 o'clock P. M. in 14 feet water, having broken her back, lost her rudder, and shortly after we struck we found it necessary to cut away the masts. The next day we landed all the passengers and crew.

A Schooner Sunk on the Coast.

The Boston Times states that Capt. Briggs reports that on Saturday, Argemontus H. H. bearing W by N, 30 miles distant he passed a fore and aft schooner bound eastward. When 3 miles astern, the schooner rounded to, and sunk.

The Boston Mail states that \$3,605 of the money stolen from the Quincy stage has been recovered. It was placed by John W. Rand in the hands of a man in New York. Rand and his brother had previously been arrested.

The Halifax Post states that in that city several outrages have been committed at some houses of ill fame, the rencontre taking place between the military and a band of low rowdies. A large number on both sides were wounded, and one soldier killed.

The whale ship Parker, of New Bedford was lost on a ledge of rocks in the Pacific Ocean, Sept. 23, 1843, together with four of her crew.

Between twenty and twenty-five buildings were destroyed by fire at Rochester, N. Y. on the 3d inst.

It is by gradual and successive steps in art and civilization that our city is to attain rank and population and wealth. The introduction of any new branch in the arts, the appropriate enlargement of productive labor, an increase of the facilities for business, though of small importance in themselves yet have an influence more or less important upon the general prosperity of the city. It is well to bear this in mind. It is madness to reject the encouragement of new and feasible enterprises of any sort particularly in the department of productive industry. We desire to have here a large and thriving city of sufficient power to supply the demands of the immense back country that is so rapidly improving. To do this we must attend to the means by which alone we can expect to maintain a healthy growth.

We notice with much pleasure that our mechanics are generally better supplied with stock than usual; that they are ready for supplying all calls. There are too some new establishments, just getting a foot hold and which we think will prove successful.

Our merchants are getting in large stocks of goods such as the wants of our people require.

These matters offer great advantages to the people at the East and in all the surrounding country to make Bangor a market. The large sales made by our merchants enable them to sell at small profits. The variety is so great that mechanics in the villages can find such articles as they need in their business. Every desirable preparation seems to be made by our business men for doing an extensive business this winter and if deserving good business will secure it they will not be disappointed.

COURT COURIER.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

The case of Chandler Hall, indicted for burglary in breaking into the house of Mr. Hastings of Brewer, in Sept 1842, was taken up for trial on Tuesday. The defendant was originally indicted in the District Court for larceny in stealing the money of Mr. Hastings, to obtain which the burglary was committed. On that indictment the prisoner was tried in that Court, but the jury did not agree on a verdict.

At the last term of the Supreme Court, the grand jury found a bill against the prisoner for burglary, and at the next term of the District Court the former bill was dismissed. The trial of the last indictment took up the most of Tuesday and yesterday, when the jury retired, and after being out several hours were unable to agree, and were discharged. McCullis for prisoner.

The case of Hiram Cortis, indicted for perjury, was then taken up, and the trial of it will be continued this day.

We are indebted to Jerome's, and to Gilman & Co's Expresses for English, New York and Boston papers in advance of the mail, yesterday.

"My first appearance on the boards," as the loafer said when he slept in the lumber yard.

Mount Hope.

To the Editor of the Whig & Courier,

It has not been your fault, or mine, that our Mount Hope Cemetery is not what it should be. I cheerfully bear testimony to your faithfulness and plain spokenness on that subject. I too have done what I could. But why are our appeals fruitless? I confess I feel a deep mortification at the apparent apathy which prevails respecting the resting place of our dead.

When some eight or nine years ago that lovely mount was consecrated, I felt a satisfaction at the thought that here, at last, the dead were to be at rest in a quiet house. I thought that the "neglect of the dead" which has become almost proverbial in this country, would no longer rest upon our city as a reproach. But how is it now?

Yesterday morning I took my accustomed weekly walk to the place where my friends sleep. I love to keep up old friendships—friendships with the dead. It is good for us to go where so soon we shall lie still; it is good for us thus to commune with another world, of which so soon we must be inhabitants.

But with what mingled emotions did I walk over those consecrated grounds. Consecrated? Alas! alas! Many a spot consecrated by the hand of friendship and love—tastefully decorated by some weeping survivor of the loved sleeper—desecrated by the negligence of that public in which confidence is yet reposed. I was particularly affected as I passed over the public grounds. There is a sweet enclosure, elegantly and tastefully fitted up, where a husband and an only infant are laid; and where the inscription is a most happy union of poetry and sentiment. I never pass that sacred spot without feeling how frail is the tenure by which we hold earthly blessings and friendships. Judge then what were my feelings when I saw that that tasteful, that holy inclosure, had been trodden over by horse-hoofs—yes, made a place for the stabling of a horse, who goes at large over the whole burial grounds. Even there I could hardly repress my indignation. I do not know whether the horse has a license there, or whether he is a trespasser, breaking over the broken down fences, which are sufficiently numerous; but from his easy manner one would suspect that he had been taught to regard himself as wholly at home there.

I am glad to see that some of the lot-holders are resolved to secure their own lots from desecration, by inclosing them separately by strong fences. Some who have been at the expense of inclosing their lots with ornamental fences, are now securing those fences and their shrubbery by an outside wood fence. This shows a right individual feeling. But how much better would it be to have the whole grounds protected. How much better, especially, that the corporate grounds should be strongly inclosed, that as they are ornamented and improved, they may be fully protected. And why is it not done? Where are the funds—what has become of the large avails of the lots sold? Where are the Directors, and who are they? Can we not have a general meeting of lot holders? And can we not have something done?

And, as to two public grounds, I do entreat the fathers of the city—our worthy Mayor, the Aldermen and Councilmen—to protect them from such unallowable violation. It is a burning shame that the fences should, at this season of the year especially, be prostrate, and that the burial place of our city should be trampled by droves of cattle and horses; rooted by swine, and the shrubbery browsed by flocks of sheep. Shall not something be done?

I send this to you, for I know you sympathize with me on this subject. If all who have friends sleeping there, would visit weekly their resting place, our appeals could not be in vain. "Out of sight, out of mind," ought not to be true, on a subject of this kind. It was not thus with Abraham when he wished to buy a field in which he might "bury his dead out of his sight." Mark the beautiful simplicity of the sacred historian—"And the field of Ephron, which was in Machpelah, which was before Mamre, the field, and the cave that was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure unto Abraham for a possession."

Not to be forgotten, are our dead friends laid in the dust, and while one after another our friends fall, can we endure that their minds, enfeebled by disease, shall be haunted by the associations of the spot where their bones are to be laid, or their nerves shaken by the thought that the beasts of the field will be permitted to trample over their graves? A CORPORATOR.

Young men are too often delighted with the idea of possessing a wife with eyes of fire, a marble forehead, pearly teeth, coral lips, honey tongue, and a voice like the nightingale. Such a thing might perhaps be made at the shops, but would be a most uncomfortable thing for a man to take home with him.

Gov. Thomas has appointed Thursday, the 3rd inst., to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the State of Maryland.

A great meeting of Repealers in Boston, was notified to be held last evening.

The Madisonian claims the election of the Hon. Chas. J. Ingersoll as a Tyler triumph! We hope the Madisonian will stick to this claim. Ingersoll is made of just the stuff for a Tyler man. The man, who, according to his own admission, would have been a try in the Revolution, is very likely to be a Tylerite in the present day.—Alb. Advertiser.

When Ethan Allen was a prisoner in England, sick and comparatively weak of nerve, poor and destitute, with a halber about his neck, and the down of death hanging over his head, he was offered half the fee of Vermont and a lordship, if he would enter the British service. And what was his reply? "Your Majesty here, gentlemen, reminds me of a certain other Majesty named in Scripture, who offered our Saviour all the lands in the world if he would fall down and worship him; when the fact was, the poor devil didn't own a single foot of land on earth to give away."

Young people invariably wish to be thought older than they are. In a few years they are cured of this penchant, and run into the opposite extreme.

To what color does a flogging change a boy's complexion; it makes him yell-O!

The difference between two-drum and two-drum is this:—One is written with more care (er's) than the other.

Length of Days.

At Berlin and London, the longest day has 16 1/2 hours. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest has 18 1/2 hours, and the shortest 5 1/2. At Hamburg, Danzig, and Stettin, the longest day has 17 hours, and the shortest 7. At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, the longest has 19, and the shortest 5 hours. At Torneo in Finland the longest day has 21 1/2 hours and the shortest 2 1/2. At Waudobus, in Norway, the day lasts for the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen, the longest day lasts three and a half months.

In laying in a stock of winter fodder for animals, let it not be forgotten that a little too much is just enough. Starving animals at any time is a miserable policy.

MARRIED.

In this City, on 1st evening, by John S. Sayward, Mr. James Littlefield to Miss Charlotte Augusta Parker, of this city.

In West Hampden, 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Benson, John A. Timpon to Mary Jane, daughter of Des. John Noyes, formerly of this city.

We received a generous share of the Bridal loaf and tender the happy pair our best wishes for their happiness, and prosperity.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Bangor.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 8, brig Helton, Treat, Salem.

Edward Adams, Keapton, Boston.

CLEARED.

Oct. 8, sch Albert Nimal, Nichols, Providence.

Henry, Berry, Boston.

Flouchbury, Pierce, do

Emerald, do

Albert, Coombs, do

Clarian, Carver, do

Memoranda.

Arat Boston, 7th, brig Venn, of Providence. Pendleton, Bangor, sch Express, Parker, and Vastula, Ames, Bangor.

Arat New York, 8th ult., sch Gingas, Homer, Calais, sch Mary, Blumner, do

Sill in Frankfurt, 6th inst., sch Rio Grande, Wardwell, Philadelphia; 14th, Tyro, Aray, Boston.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The Members of Engine Co. No. 3 are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at their Engine House, next MONDAY Evening at 7 o'clock.

N. B. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting which must be attended to.

BENJ. D. WEBSTER, Clerk.

Bangor, Nov. 7, 1843.

A NEW supply of **CAMPENE** and **PURE SPERM OIL**—received by

nov. 9—1w

VINTON & PORTER.

FRESH RAISINS.

58 BOXES superior **BUNCH RAISINS**—

just received per Steamer Charter Oak

and for sale by

nov—9.

WILLIAMS & PRINCE.

MR. M. B. JERRING.

PROFESSOR OF PENMANSHIP AND STENOGRAPHIC

CARD MARKING.

would inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bangor, that he will answer all orders in the above line left at his room No. 9 Central Street, will be promptly answered, and equal to the best engraving.

Engraving. Oct. 13—1f

COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA.

Comstock & Co's Concentrated Compound

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of

Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic

Diseases,

Biles from an impure hab-

it of body,

Ulcerations of the throat

and Leg,

Pains and swelling of the

Bones.

Liver Affections,

And all diseases arising from an impure state of

the blood, exposures and imprudences in life,

excessive use of Mercury, &c.

This article is warranted pure and strong as good

and in as large bottles, as any sold at one dollar per

bottle, at the low price of fifty cents per bottle or

\$4 per dozen, and can be found only at G. W.

LADD'S, and A. P. GUILD'S.

nov—9.

THE PILES AND ALL SORES.

HAY'S LINIMENT is known now to thou-

sands, as a most extraordinary remedy for these

afflictions. It is impossible to tell in a news-

paper, in such a manner, as to obtain full credence,

the effects and benefits of this article, so general is

the practice of advertisers of extolling articles of

no merit. Such personal reference will be given,

as to bring conviction to the minds of the most un-

believing. Will sufferers only ask among their

friends, if they have not heard or known its ef-

fects; and if they do not hear it more warmly

praised than any other salve, let them not get it—

All fancy or exaggeration is positively excluded

from the statements, and it is determined to say

nothing of its merits, but what could be fully

proved by a host of witnesses, in any court of jus-

tice. Will you look at the thing and the proofs

where it may be had? at G. W. LADD'S, and A.

P. GUILD'S.

nov—9.

REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRI-

CES—OR NOTHING.

An article that every family must consider in-

dispensable, when they know its power and

value and which has heretofore been sold too high

to bring it to all classes, has now been reduced

fourfold in price, with a view that rich and poor,

high and low, and in fact every human being may

enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the

price returned to them if they are not delighted

with its use. We assert, without the possibility of

contradiction, that all burns and scalds, every ex-

ternal sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and

aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to com-

fort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb or scar.

No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vi-

tals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly

magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for

"Connell's Magical Pain Extractor," at Comstock

& Co's, 21 Cortland street. Price 25 cents, or

four times as much for 50 cents, and ten times as

much for \$1.

For sale by G. W. LADD, and A. P. GUILD.

nov—9.

ANOTHER LARGE STOCK

—OF—

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Buffalo Robes,

FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

COMPRISING a large and general assortment.

Having bought our Stock of Fur Goods, at large

and cheap, early in the season, at less than the

market prices, we are enabled to sell them at the

very lowest rates. Purchasers are invited to look at our

assortment and buy if they choose.

J. R. CROCKETT & CO.,

17, Main Street.

nov—8.

LARK'S BANK NOTE

DETECTOR—for November, for sale by

SMITH & FENNO.

nov—7.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.

FOR November—Monthly Miscellany for do—

received by

SMITH & FENNO.

nov—7.

DR. BUSBY.
A NEW supply of this interesting and popular
game—received by
SMITH & FENNO.
nov—7.

GRAHAM FLOUR
FROM new Wheat—for sale by
MOORE & BUTMAN,
Grocers—No. 7, Main St.
nov—7.



DAVID HILL,
BUYER of Shipping Furs and Deer Skins at
Entrance through Ayer & Crockett's. Buffalo
Coats on hand and made to order.
nov—7.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
THE subscriber has on hand a new and elegant
assortment of WATCHES and JEWELLERY,
among which, are full Jeweled Gold Lovers, at
low prices—Gold Lepines at \$40—Silver Lovers
from \$25 to \$30; together with a fine assortment of
Silver Lepines—Horizontal, Vertical and com-
pact Verge Watches, ranging from \$10 to \$20 war-
ranted good time-keepers, or, the money returned—
Also, constantly on hand a good assortment of Sil-
ver Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold guard Chains and
Keys—also, an elegant assortment of Gold and
Silver Rings and Pins, gold Bracelets and Clasp, Gold
Miniature Settings, Lockets, a full assortment of
Gold and Silver Pencils elegant patterns, with
topaz and amethyst stone heads—Silver Thumb-
Spectacles, Gold Leads, pen and pocket Knives,
Scissors, etc., etc.

The above Stock of GOODS will be sold at the
very lowest cash prices.

Having obtained the services of one of the best
Watchmakers in the State, I would invite all who
want their Watches and Clocks to perform well to
leave them at my Store for repairs, as no charge
will be made unless satisfaction be given. Jewelry
and Spectacles repaired with neatness and dis-
patch. JOHN LOWELL & CO.

No. 1, Strickland's New Block on the
Bridge, 2d door East of the Post-Office.
nov—7th.

PURE WINTER SPERM
OIL,
2000 GALLONS of bleached and un-
bleached Winter Sperm Oil, war-
ranted pure, just received and for sale very low by
Nov. 7.

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